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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

MOHAMED, an individual, and MOHAMUD JAMA, an individual,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

MENZIES AVIATION, INC., a foreign business entity, and JOHN MENZIES PLC, a foreign limited liability company,

OMAR ALI, an individual, and KHALID

Case No. 2:16-cy-262 RSL

DECLARATION OF DUNCAN C. TURNER IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION AND FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

Duncan C. Turner deposes and states:

Defendants.

- 1. I am lead counsel for the plaintiff in this action. I am making this declaration in support of Stipulated Motion to Lift Stay and for Certification of Settlement Class and for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement. I have personal knowledge of the matters stated herein and am competent to testify as to the same.
- 2. This action was originally filed in King County Superior Court on January 20, 2016. A First Amended Complaint adding two additional plaintiffs was filed the next day. The Defendants (collectively, "Menzies") removed the case to federal court on February 22, 2016. On March 14, 2016, the parties filed a stipulated motion for a stay in order to pursue settlement options which the Court granted on March 16.

- 4. One aspect of evaluating and investigating this case is consideration of the alternative of the class members pursuing individual actions in arbitration. A primary consideration was whether a substantial portion of the class would actually pursue their claims, and certain demographic factors of the class suggested that this was unlikely. For those who did pursue their claims, the process would likely be highly inefficient. For a large number of individual lawyers to research, brief, and oppose the complex preemption defense in individual arbitration proceedings, plaintiffs' counsel estimates that over 100 hours would be required. Even for counsel that understands and have briefed the common legal issues, mounting and presenting each arbitration would require an estimated 45 to 50 hours of attorney and paralegal time. On the other side, the defense costs would likely be commensurate. I believe both sides recognize the inefficiency that this would present in the instant case.
- 5. Many of the class members are recent immigrants with limited command of the English language and little or no experience with (or comprehension of) the workings of the U.S. legal system. Plaintiffs' counsel believes that, absent a class-wide settlement, many of the potential Settlement Class Members would go uncompensated due to their inability to effectively pursue individual claims.
- 6. To determine the size of the class members, the burden of identifying the members, and the calculation of their aggregate damages, the plaintiffs sought and Menzies provided the relevant payroll records from which can be derived the identity of class members, the number of hours worked, and various rates (straight time, overtime, holiday, etc.) at which

they were actually paid. From this data, plaintiffs' counsel developed a damages model to reflect the amounts that would have been paid to each employee at the base rate required by the Ordinance and the aggregate value of damages of the class, which we calculated to total \$8,183,965.71.

- 7. The parties engaged in mediation with attorney Louis D. Peterson on June 8, 2016. After a full day of negotiations, the parties reached the Conditional Settlement Agreement that is the basis this motion. The settlement establishes an \$8,185,000 fund that we calculate represent slightly more than 100% of the difference between wages paid to the putative class and the minimum wage set by the Ordinance during the class period (January 1, 2014 to February 14, 2016. The class size, according to Menzies' employment records consists of 738 claimants (past and current employees). The average recovery (before allocation of attorneys' fees, costs, and an award to class reps) is \$11,090.79 per class member. The range between the lowest and highest recovery will be determined by the relative number of hours worked by particular class members. As an additional benefit to the class, all costs of administration will be borne by Menzies and not the class.
- 8. The Conditional Settlement Agreement provides that, should 101 or more class members opt out of the Class, Menzies shall have the option of reopening negotiations of the settlement.
- 9. We are seeking appointment of Badgley Mullins Turner PLLC and the Law Office of Daniel R. Whitmore as class counsel. Mr. Whitmore has filed a separate declaration regarding his background and qualification. Those of me and my firm are below.

- 10. I am the managing member of Badgley Mullins Turner PLLC, counsel of record in this matter, and I have served in that position for over 12 years. Prior to joining my current firm, I was an attorney with the Bogle & Gates law firm in Seattle.
- 11. I am admitted to practice before this court and am a member in good standing of the bars of the State of Washington and (in an inactive status) the State of Mississippi. I am also admitted to practice in the Eastern District of Washington; the District of Colorado; the U.S. Court of Federal Claims; the U.S. Courts of Appeal for the Fifth, Ninth, and Federal Circuits; the U.S. Tax Court; and the Court of International Trade. I have been "AV" rated by my peers in Martindale Hubbell in every year in which I have been eligible (approximately 20 years). I have been selected as a Washington "Super Lawyer" by Thomson Reuters in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016.
- 12. I received my undergraduate degree (Bachelor of Science) from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., in 1974. I received a Juris Doctor degree (Magna Cum Laude) from the University of Mississippi in 1990 and concurrently was awarded a Masters of Business Administration degree.
- 13. Badgley Mullins Turner PLLC ("BMT") is a Seattle-based law firm with a broad practice that focuses on complex civil and commercial litigation with an emphasis on business disputes, employment claims, antitrust litigation, and intellectual property litigation. BMT has recent experience acting as co-counsel in the following class actions/putative class actions and shareholder derivative cases:

Wick v. Twilio, Inc.

Western Dist. Washington 2016

Israel v. Diamond Parking Svc., Inc.

Western Dist. Washington 2016

DesJardins v. USHEALTH Advisors, LLC

Western Dist. Washington 2016

1	Emerson v. Premera Blue Cross	Western Dist. Washington	2015
2	Barovic v. Ballmer (Microsoft)	Western Dist. Washington	2014
3	Bessent v. Lee (L&L Energy)	King County, Washington	2013
4 5	Rinky Dink, Inc. v. Electronic Merchant Sytems, Inc.	Western Dist. Washington	2013
6	Weinstein v. Kirkman	Western Dist. Washington	2013
7	Simpson v. Inter-con Security Systems, Inc.	Western Dist. Washington	2012
8	Judd v. AT&T, Inc.	King County, Washington	2012
9	In re Soda Co. Derivative Litigation	King County, Washington	2007

Additionally, I am currently lead counsel in the following putative class actions involving the failure of employers to abide by the City of SeaTac minimum wage ordinance:

## Pending in U.S. District Court, Western District of Washington

Eicher v. Advantage OPCO et al	2:16-cv-00932 JLR
Hussein et al v. Air Serv Corporation	2:16-cv-00278 RSL
Hufune et al v. Bags, Inc.	2:16-cv-00265 RSL
Abdi v. Avis Budget Group, Inc. et al	2:16-cv-00421 RSL
Jesse et al v. DAL Global, Inc.	2:16-cv-00599 RSL
Ogawa et al v. Dufry AG et al	2:16-cv-00841 RSL
Jama et al v. GCA Services Group, Inc.	2:16-cv-00331 RSL
Jama et al v. Golden Gate America LLC	2:16-cv-00611 RSL
Hirsi v. The Hertz Corporation	2:16-cv-00333 RSL
Nugussie et al v. HMS Host North America et al	2:16-cv-00268 RSL

the end of the next pay period or by the end of the year, remit to the employees the unpaid wages. When that did not occur, plaintiff's counsel commenced litigation against a number of employers, including Menzies.

- 16. BMT is prepared to continue to make the requisite investments of time, talent and money to ensure a competent and professional prosecution of the instant case.
- 17. As noted above, Menzies has agreed to bear all of the costs of administering the class settlement. It has selected Simpluris, Inc. as its preferred third party administrator.

  Simpluris describes itself on its website (www.simpluris.com) as follows:

Simpluris Inc. is a national class action settlement administrator established in 2007. With a strong focus on customer service and utilizing proprietary systems and innovative solutions, Simpluris has built a first-rate reputation for handling cases. Simpluris focuses exclusively on class action cases, providing a wide range of services including case planning, database management, precertification mailings, case notification, case administration, disbursement and tax reporting. Whether it is a straightforward mailing or a multi-state distribution with several million members, we will administer your case with efficiency and accuracy.

In 2011, Simpluris was recognized by Inc. Magazine as number 171 on the annual Inc. 500 list which recognizes the nation's fastest growing private companies in America. Our experienced team has administered over 1,400 class action settlements and noticing procedures.

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Simpluris has extensive experience in the realm of labor and employment class action settlements with a niche in Wage and Hour. Employment lawsuits arise on behalf of mistreated employees with claims ranging from systematic and proven workplace discrimination, illegal hiring and promotions, illegal retaining, and wrongful termination practices, unpaid unemployment benefits and similar situations where employees received less than their expected wage for work performed.

Wage-and-hour disputes typically carry with them complicated calculation processes of recorded work hours or payroll history data. These situations carry with them exports or copies of information that is often manually handled and parsed, which can be a time consuming and expensive proposition. As just one part of **LiveCase**<sup>TM</sup>, Simpluris can semi and fully automate the digital scanning, data input, isolation, extraction, and mining of data that would feed the calculation process. Our labor and employment case